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Journal of the Society of Arts.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1858.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Institutions in Union are requested to take notice that the Seventh Annual Conference between the Representatives of the Institutions in Union and the Council, will be held on Thursday next, the 24th of June, at 10 o'clock in the morning. C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq., Chairman of the Council, will preside. Institutions are requested to forward, as soon as possible, to the Secretary of the Society of Arts, the name of the representative appointed to attend the Conference.

The Chairmen of, or Representatives from, the several Local Boards of Examiners, are invited to attend the Conference, as matters connected with the arrangements for the next year's Examinations will, amongst other subjects, be brought under consideration.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The One hundred and fourth Anniversary Dinner of the Society will take place at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on Thursday next, the 24th instant, at half past five for six o'clock punctually. Members and their friends are requested to take notice that tickets (price 10s. 6d. each) may now be had at the Society's House. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., will preside.

PROPOSED ECONOMIC MUSEUM.

It may interest some of the Representatives of the Institutions in Union to know that a few sections of this Museum, designed for the instruction and benefit of the working classes, will be exhibited and explained, next week, at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, in Regent-street. One of the chief objects of the collection is to show how Mechanics' Institutions, schools, and other public and private establishments may form analogous collections, in a limited space, and at a moderate expense.

A special Library is attached to the proposed Museum, for the purpose of collecting and diffusing information of every kind on the condition of the industrial population, and the means of improving it. An explanatory notice of the collection may be had on application at the Society of Arts, or to Mr. Freeman, the special curator, at the Polytechnic Institution.

SWINEY LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.

A course of twelve lectures, in connection with the Swiney bequest to the British Museum, is now in the course of delivery at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in each week, at 3 o'clock p.m., by Alexander Gordon Melville, M.D., Professor of Natural History in the Queen's University, Ireland.

1. June 14.—Subject-matter of Geology. Classes of Rocks.
2. " 15.—Composition of Rocks. Stratification.
3. " 16.—Igneous Action. Volcanoes, Earthquakes.
4. " 17.—Elevation and Plication of Rocks. Faults.
5. " 21.—Cleavage and Foliation, or
6. " 22.—Denudation. Unconformability.
7. " 23.—Lower Silurian System of Rocks.
8. " 24.—Upper Silurian System of Rocks.
9. " 28.—Devonian System.
10. " 29.—Carboniferous System (Marine Series).
11. " 30.—Carboniferous System (Coal-measures.)
12. July 1.—Permian System.

Admission gratis.

EXAMINATIONS, 1858.

PRIZES AWARDED TO CANDIDATES.

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----|---|
| Arithmetic ... | 1st Prize ... | £5 | To No. 29—George William Wicker, aged 18, of the Watt Institute, Portsea (Portsmouth)—A Working Engineer. |
| | 2nd Prize.. | 3 | " 474—Frederick William Potter, aged 18, of the Crosby-hall Evening Classes, London—Clerk. |
| Book-keeping | 1st Prizes.. | { 5 | " 25—George Harrison, aged 21, of the Young Men's Christian Institute, Leeds—Book-keeper. |
| | 2nd Prizes. | { 3 | " 37—George Edward Skinner, aged 21, of the Literary Institution, Ly-mington—Attorney's Clerk. |
| Algebra | 1st Prize... | 5 | " 217—James Dawling Bennett, aged 18, of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, London—Gas Engineer. |
| | 2nd Prize.. | 4 | " 474—Frederick William Potter, aged 18, of the Crosby-hall Evening Classes, London—Clerk. |
| | 3rd Prize... | 3 | " 29—George William Wicker, aged 18, of the Watt Institute, Portsea (Portsmouth)—A Working Engineer. |
| Geometry ... | 1st Prize... | 5 | " 20—Alfred Pickard, aged 16, of the Young Men's Christian Institute, Leeds—A Mechanic. |
| Menuration .. | 1st Prize... | 5 | " 362—Francis Stone Evans, aged 18, of the Athenæum, Bristol—(Occupation not stated.) |
| Conic Sections | 1st Prize... | 5 | " 16—William Wheeler, aged 17, of the Young Men's Christian Institute, Leeds—Land Surveyor. |
| Chemistry ... | 1st Prize... | 5 | " 29—George William Wicker, aged 18, of the Watt Institute, Portsea (Portsmouth)—A Working Engineer. |
| | 2nd Prize.. | 3 | " 362—Francis Stone Evans, aged 18, of the Athenæum, Bristol. |
| | | | " 496—George Warrington, aged 17, of the Crosby-hall Evening Classes, London—Worker in a Chemical Laboratory. |
| | | | " 237—Frederick William Rudler, aged 17, Student of the Chemical Class, Royal Polytechnic (London)—A Solicitor's Clerk. |

PRIZES AWARDED TO CANDIDATES (CONTINUED).

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|---|---|--|
| Botany | 1st Prize... | 5 | „ | 496—George Warington, aged 17, of the Crosby-hall Evening Classes, London—Worker in a Chemical Laboratory. |
| Political Economy | 1st Prize... | 5 | „ | 483—Robert James White, of the Crosby-hall Evening Classes, London—Clerk. |
| Geography :— | | | | |
| | 1st Prize... | 5 | „ | 32—Richard Harper Stretch, aged 20, of the Banbury Mechanics' Institution—Draper. |
| Descriptive | 2nd Prize.. | 3 | „ | 53—George Best, aged 24, of the Mechanics' Institution, Leeds—Book-keeper. |
| Physical... | 1st Prize... | 5 | „ | 32—Richard Harper Stretch, aged 20, of the Banbury Mechanics' Institution—Draper. |
| English History | 1st Prize... | 5 | „ | 53—George Best, aged 24, of the Mechanics' Institution, Leeds—Book-keeper. |
| | 1st Prize | 5 | „ | 268—Edward Birks, aged 29, of the People's College, Sheffield—Bank Cashier. |
| English Literature | 2nd Prize.. | 4 | „ | 258—Joseph Fox, aged 21, of the Mechanics' Institution, Halifax—Timber Merchant. |
| | 3rd Prize... | 3 | „ | 265—Joseph Hopkins Davy, aged 31, of the People's College, Sheffield—Grocer. |
| Latin and Roman History | 1st Prize... | 5 | „ | 264—William Thomas Hutchinson, of the People's College, Sheffield—Butcher. |
| Latin | 2nd Prize... | 3 | „ | 473—James Brady, aged 19, of the Crosby-hall Evening Classes, London—Carpenter. |

No Prizes were awarded in Trigonometry; Navigation and Nautical Astronomy; Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics; Practical Mechanics; Magnetism, Electricity and Heat; Astronomy; Animal Physiology; French; German; Free-hand Drawing; and Mechanical or Geometrical Drawing; as no Candidate obtained a First-class Certificate in any of these subjects.

PRIZES AWARDED TO LOCAL BOARDS.

The following prizes are awarded in accordance with the announcement made at page 439 of the *Journal*.

To the Local Board at Crosby Hall Evening Classes, London, one Prize of £10.

To the Local Board at the London Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, £4.

SPECIAL PRIZES TO INSTITUTIONS.

The Council have awarded a Special Prize of £10 to the Watt Institute, Portsea, the Institution in which Candidate No. 29, George William Wicker, is a Student.

The Council have decided that £5 be awarded to each Institution sending a Candidate that has obtained a First Prize. The following is a List of these Institutions:—

| | |
|---|-----|
| London, Crosby Hall, Evening Classes..... | £15 |
| Portsea, Watt Institute | 15 |
| Banbury, Mechanics' Institution | 10 |
| Leeds Young Men's Christian Institute | 10 |
| Sheffield People's College | 10 |
| Bristol Athenæum | 5 |
| Leeds Mechanics' Institution | 5 |
| Lymington Literary Institution | 5 |

AWARD OF CERTIFICATES.

ARITHMETIC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE).

Candidates
Numbers.

- 22—Joseph Hough, aged 20, Young Men's Christian Institute, Leeds—A Mechanic.
 25—George Harrison, aged 21, Young Men's Christian Institute, Leeds—Book-keeper.
 29—George William Wicker, Watt Institute, Portsea—Engineer.
 56—John Charles Froyne, aged 23, Mechanics' Institute, Pembroke Dock—Shipwright.
 94—James Mills, junr., aged 20, Mechanics' Institution, Bradford—Warehouseman.
 217—James Dawling Bennett, aged 18, Royal Polytechnic, London—Gas Engineer.
 228—Samuel Dean Grimson, aged 16, Royal Polytechnic, London.
 295—Daniel Charles Carmichael, aged 21, the Institute, Liverpool—Book-keeper.
 336—John Stamford Walton, junr., aged 19, Mechanics' Institution, Northallerton.
 341—Henry Irwin Jenkinson, Institute of Popular Science and Literature, York—Clerk.
 362—Francis Stone Evans, aged 18, the Athenæum, Bristol.
 468—John Joseph Goldsmith, aged 19, Crosby-hall Evening Classes, London—Architect's Clerk.
 474—Frederick William Potter, Crosby Hall Evening Classes, London—Clerk.
 485—Richard George Frost, Crosby-hall Evening Classes, London—Clerk.
 487—John Cocking Fielden, aged 20, Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institute, Blackburn—Book-keeper.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY).

- 6—William Dean, aged 20, Mechanics' Institution, Wigan—Clerk.
 9—James Platt, aged 20, Mechanics' Institution, Wigan—Lawyer's Clerk.
 15—Thomas Myers, aged 19, Young Men's Christian Institute, Leeds—Railway Clerk.
 20—Alfred Rickard, aged 16, Young Men's Christian Institute, Leeds—A Mechanic.
 37—George Edward Skinner, aged 21, Literary Institution, Lymington—Attorney's Clerk.
 41—John J. Chapman, aged 16, Literary and Mutual Improvement Society, West Brompton (London)—Clerk.
 48—William Sterne, aged 20, Mechanics' Institution, Holbeck—A Mechanic.
 54—Charles Thomas Barnes, aged 16, Mechanics' Institution, Leeds—Clerk.
 67—James Dickie, aged 19, Mechanics' Institution, London—Clerk.
 77—Thomas Hammond Harper, aged 16, Mechanics' Institution, Selby—Grocer.
 78—Thomas Bedford, aged 23, Mechanics' Institution, Selby—Schoolmaster.
 87—John Clark Wise, aged 17, Mechanics' Institution, Bradford—Woolsorter.
 112—John Lowe, aged 21, Mechanics' Institution, Manchester—Turner.
 230—Alfred Holloway, aged 18, Royal Polytechnic, London—Clerk.
 248—John Leach, aged 16, Mechanics' Institution, Halifax—Clerk.
 256—William Henry Boocock, aged 20, Mechanics' Institution, Halifax—Solicitor's Clerk.
 262—Richard Shutt, aged 35, People's College, Sheffield—Saddler.
 268—Thomas Dresser, aged 24, People's College, Sheffield—Post-office Clerk.
 299—Thomas Wiltshire Brooke, aged 16, Coll. Institute, Liverpool—
 300—Joseph Plair, aged 19, Coll. Institute, Liverpool—Clerk.
 314—John Brammer, aged 16, Mechanics' Institution, Lockwood—Clothdresser.
 332—Richard Cockroft, aged 18, Working Man's College, Halsey-hill, Halifax—Warehouseman.
 338—Thomas Henry Sowden, aged 17, Institute of Popular Science and Literature, York—Railway Clerk.
 345—Alfred Prudames, aged 20, Mechanics' Institution, Berkhamstead—Veterinary Surgeon.
 347—William Henry Abbey, aged 18, Mechanics' Institution, Berkhamstead—Clerk.
 348—Anthony Slater, aged 18, Mechanics' Institution, Berkhamstead—Printer.
 467—Robert Corney Harrison, aged 22, Crosby Hall Evening Classes, London—Clerk.
 488—James Hodgson, aged 16, Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institution, Blackburn—Plasterer.
 492—Edwin Eccles Manning, aged 16, Society for the Acquisition and Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, Greenwich—Clerk.
 498—Edwin Slowman Rous, aged 19, Improvement Association, Lewes—School Teacher.
 502—Charles Arthur Hardwick, aged 16, Brighton.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY).

- 11—John Allison Zachariah, aged 23, M. and Lit. Inst., West Hartlepool—Watchmaker.
 12—Thomas Pearson Tate, aged 21, West Hartlepool Literary and Mechanics' Institution—Clerk.
 26—John William Dixon, aged 19, Young Men's Christian Institute, Leeds—Printer.
 28—Samuel Woodhead, aged 31, Mechanics' Institution, Northowram—Book-keeper.
 30—Thomas William Smith, aged 19, Watt Institute, Portsea—Engineer.
 40—Robert Freestone, aged 20, Lit. and M. I. Inst., West Brompton—Clerk.
 43—Henry Logan, aged 17, M. I., Wakefield—Iron Moulder.
 45—Joseph Albert Dear, Mechanics' Institution, Wakefield—Draper.
 49—Joseph Staincliffe, aged 26, M.I., Leeds—Letter Carrier.
 57—William Clark, aged 32, M. I., Pembroke Dock—Shipwright.
 59—John Mumford, aged 19, Mechanics' Institute, Pembroke Dock—Shipwright's Apprentice.
 61—Thomas Wood Chapman, Mechanics' Institution, Ipswich—Clerk of Inland Revenue.
 64—Robert Scarlett, aged 21, M. I., Ipswich—Clerk.
 83—Benjamin Raby, jun., aged 19, M.I., Bradford—A Mechanic.
 84—Alfred Liversedge, aged 17, Mechanics' Institute, Bradford—Warehouseman.
 86—Richard Moore, aged 18, M. I., Bradford—Music Seller.
 114—Henry Varley, aged 25, M. I., Manchester—Porter.
 118—Samuel Davies, aged 23, Mechanics' Inst., Manchester—Clerk.
 192—James Barber, aged 19, Society for the Acquirement of Useful Knowledge, Macclesfield—Assistant Master of Workhouse.
 227—Henry Turner Gale, aged 20, Royal Polytechnic, London—Ironmonger.
 238—Walter Snell, aged 19, Royal Polytechnic, London—Surveyor.
 240—George Alfred Tillett, aged 19, Royal Polytechnic, London—Clerk.
 261—William Taylor, aged 21, M. I., Milns Bridge (Yorks.)—Spinner.
 274—Walter James Hepworth, aged 17, People's College, Sheffield—Clerk.
 283—Conyers Kirby, aged 20, The Institute, Liverpool—Surveyor and Draughtsman.
 292—John Laurie, aged 16, Coll. Inst., Liverpool.
 294—Richard Daniel Petterson, aged 16, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Clerk.
 296—Samuel Cross, aged 16, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Clerk.
 302—William Parry, aged 21, Collegiate Institute, Liverpool—Clerk.
 303—Richard Owens, aged 26, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Joiner.
 311—Thomas Eccleston Gibb, aged 19, Collegiate Institute, Liverpool—Brushmaker.
 317—William Birkbeck, aged 20, Working Man's College, Halifax—Warehouseman.
 319—James Spencer, aged 24, Working Man's College, Halifax—Porter.
 326—Thomas Pindar, aged 22, Working Man's College, Halifax—Overlooker.
 327—Edward Cockroft, aged 20, Working Men's College, Halifax—Stover.
 331—James Carr Norcliffe, aged 24, Working Man's Coll., Halifax—Weaver.
 344—David George Pearse, aged 21, M.I., Berkhamstead—Shovel Maker.
 346—Heber Charles Jones, aged 18, Mechanics' Institution, Berkhamstead—Clerk.

- 351—William Albert Skinner, aged 18, Mechanics' Institute, Berhampstead—Bricklayer.
 469—John Fretwell, aged 20, Crosby-hall, London—Clerk.
 478—Edward Highton, aged 20, Crosby-hall, London—Clerk.
 486—Henry Sharp, aged 23, Lit. Sci., and M. I., Windsor—Painter.

BOOK-KEEPING.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE).

- 25—George Harrison, aged 21, Young Men's Christian Institute, Leeds—Book-keeper.
 37—George Edward Skinner, aged 21, Lit. Inst., Lymington—Attorney's Clerk.
 67—James Dickie, aged 19, London Mechanics' Institution—Clerk.
 72—William Walton Snelling, aged 21, London Mechanics' Institution—Clerk.
 206—Edwin James Kelly, aged 17, Useful Knowledge Society, Macclesfield.
 217—James Dawling Bennett, aged 18, Royal Polytechnic, London—Gas Engineer.
 248—John Leech, aged 16, M. I. Halifax—Clerk.
 260—David Baxter, aged 21, M. I., Mossley (Yorks.)—Card-room hand.
 290—Wilfred Johanning, aged 16, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Clerk.
 317—William Birkbeck, aged 20, Working Man's College, Halifax—Warehouseman.
 336—John Stamford Walton, aged 19, M. I., Northallerton.
 467—Robert Corney Harrison, aged 22, Crosby Hall, London—Clerk.
 468—John Joseph Goldsmith, aged 19, Crosby Hall, London—Clerk.
 474—Frederick William Potter, aged 18, Crosby Hall, London—Clerk.
 492—Edward Eccles Manning, Society D. U. K., Greenwich—Clerk.
 500—George Wood, aged 32, Crosby Hall, London—Clerk.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY).

- 61—Thomas Wood Chapman, aged 28, M. I., Ipswich—Clerk Inland Revenue.
 64—Robert Scarlett, aged 21, M. I., Ipswich—Clerk.
 118—Samuel Davies, aged 28, M. I., Manchester—Clerk.
 122—John Pogson, aged 26, M. I., Manchester—Clerk.
 267—Carter Lenthall, aged 31, People's College, Sheffield—Warehouseman.
 295—Daniel Charles Carmichael, aged 21, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Book-keeper.
 337—James Finis Mennell, aged 22, Inst., York—Confectioner.
 487—John Cocking Fielden, aged 20, L.S. and M. I., Blackburn—Book-keeper.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY).

- 12—Thomas Pearson Tate, aged 21, L. and M.I., West Hartlepool—Clerk.
 28—Samuel Woodhead, aged 31, M.I., Northowram—Book-keeper.
 52—James Denton, aged 26, M.I., Leeds—Mason.
 53—George Best, aged 24, M.I., Leeds—Book-keeper.
 230—Alfred Holloway, aged 19, Royal Polytechnic, London—Clerk.
 259—Joseph Howard, aged 22, M.I., Mossley—Drapers' Assistant.
 340—John Robertson, aged 25, M.I., York—Porter.

ALGEBRA.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE).

- 20—Alfred Pickard, aged 16, Young Men's Christian Inst., Leeds—A Mechanic.
 29—George William Wicker, aged 18, Watt Inst., Portsea—Engineer.
 362—Francis Stone Evans, aged 18, Athenæum, Bristol.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY).

- 56—John Charles Froyne, aged 23, M.I., Pembroke Dock—Shipwright.
 73—Daniel Leggatt, aged 30, London Mechanics' Institution—Law Clerk.
 94—James Mills, junr., aged 20, M.I., Bradford—Warehouseman.
 121—Talbot Hamilton, aged 17, M.I., Manchester—Engineer.
 283—Conyers Kirby, aged 20, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Surveyor.
 474—Frederick William Potter, aged 18, Crosby-hall, London—Clerk.
 501—Arthur James Atkinson, aged 18, R. Lit. and Sci. Inst., Brighton.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY).

- 41—John Joseph Chapman, aged 16, Lit. and Mutual M. Inst., West Brompton—Clerk.
 45—Joseph Albert Dear, aged 17, M.I., Wakefield—Draper.
 49—William Sterne, aged 20, M.I., Holbeck—A Mechanic.
 93—John Laycock, junr., aged 29, M.I., Bradford—Schoolmaster.
 122—John Pogson, aged 26, M.I., Manchester—Clerk.
 228—Samuel Dean Grimson, aged 17, Royal Polytechnic, London.
 282—George Lander, aged 21, M.I., Glasgow—Mechanical Engineer.
 317—William Birkbeck, aged 20, Working Man's Coll., Halifax—Warehouseman.
 332—Richard Cockroft, aged 18, Working Man's Coll., Halifax—Warehouseman.
 334—Henry Smith, aged 17, Working Man's Coll., Halifax—Finisher.
 485—Richard George Frost, aged 21, Crosby-hall, London—Clerk.

GEOMETRY.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE (EXCELLENCE.)

16—William Wheater, aged 17, Young Men's Christ. Inst.—Land Surveyor.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY.)

29—George William Wicker, aged 18, Watt Institute, Portsea—Engineer.
 30—Thomas William Smith, aged 19, Watt Institute, Portsea—Engineer.
 122—John Pogson, aged 26, M. I., Manchester—Clerk.
 341—Henry Irwin Jenkinson, aged 19, Inst., York—Clerk.
 362—Francis Stone Evans, Athenæum, Bristol.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY.)

20—Alfred Pickard, aged 16, Young Men's Christian Inst., Leeds—A Mechanic.
 94—James Mills, jun., aged 20, M. I., Bradford—Warehouseman.
 110—Arthur Ashworth, aged 18, M. I., Manchester—Mechanic.
 206—Edwin James Kelly, aged 17, Useful Knowledge Soc.—Macclesfield.
 472—Thomas Roberts, aged 20, Crosby-hall, London—Printer.

MENSURATION.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE (EXCELLENCE.)

29—George William Wicker, aged 18, Watt Institute, Portsea—Engineer.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY.)

20—Alfred Pickard, aged 16, Young Men's Christian Inst., Leeds—Mechanic.
 22—Joseph Hough, aged 20, Young Men's Christian Inst., Leeds—Mechanic.
 56—John Charles Froyne, aged 23, M. I., Pembroke Dock—Shipwright.
 94—James Mills, junr., aged 20, M. I., Bradford—Warehouseman.
 110—Arthur Ashworth, aged 18, M. I., Manchester—Mechanic.
 111—Alfred Wadsworth, aged 16, M. I., Manchester—Engineer.
 472—Thomas Roberts, aged 20, Crosby Hall, London—Printer.
 474—Frederick William Potter, aged 18, Crosby Hall, London—Clerk.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY.)

5—Robert Leyland, aged 24, M.I., Wigan—Chain-maker.
 28—Samuel Woodhead, aged 31, M. I., Northowram—Book-keeper.
 30—Thomas William Smith, aged 19, Watt Institute, Portsea—Engineer.
 43—Henry Logan, aged 17, M.I., Wakefield—Iron Moulder.
 57—William Clark, aged 32, M.I., Pembroke Dock—Shipwright.
 78—Thomas Bedford, aged 28, M.I., Selby, Schoolmaster.
 122—John Pogson, aged 26, M.I., Manchester—Clerk.
 227—Henry Turner Gale, aged 20, Royal Polytechnic, London—Ironmonger.
 240—George Alfred Tillet, aged 19, Royal Polytechnic, London—Clerk.
 282—George Lauder, aged 21, M.I., Glasgow—Mechanical Engineer.
 303—Richard Owens, aged 26, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Joiner.
 478—Edward Highton, aged 20, Crosby Hall, London—Clerk.
 487—John Cocking Fielden, aged 20, L.S. and M.Inst., Blackburn—Book-keeper.

TRIGONOMETRY.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE.)

None.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY.)

20—Alfred Pickard, aged 16, Young Mens Christian Inst., Leeds—A Mechanic.
 30—Thomas William Smith, aged 19, Watt Inst., Portsea—Engineer.
 56—John Charles Froyne, aged 23, M. I. Pembroke Dock—Shipwright.
 94—James Mills, junr., aged 20, M.I. Bradford—Warehouseman.
 362—Francis Stone Evans, aged 18, Athenæum, Bristol.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY.)

29—George William Wicker, aged 18, Watt Inst., Portsea—Engineer.
 283—Conyers Kirby, aged 20, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Surveyor.
 341—Henry Irwin Jenkinson, aged 19, Inst. Pop. Sci., &c., York—Clerk.

CONIC SECTIONS.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE (EXCELLENCE.)

362—Francis Stone Evans, aged 18, Athenæum, Bristol.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY.)

20—Alfred Pickard, aged 16, Young Men's Christian Inst., Leeds—A Mechanic.
 22—Joseph Hough, aged 20, Young Men's Christian Inst., Leeds—A Mechanic.
 472—Thomas Roberts, aged 20, Crosby Hall, London—Printer.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY).

- 56—John Charles Froyne, aged 23, M. I., Pembroke Dock—Shipwright.
 94—James Mills, jun., aged 20, M. I., Bradford—Warehouseman.
 283—Conyers Kirby, aged 20, Collegiate Inst., Liverpool—Surveyor.

NAVIGATION AND NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE).

(None.)

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY).

(None.)

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATE (COMPETENCY).

- 22—Joseph Hough, aged 20, Young Men's Christ. Inst., Leeds—A Mechanic.

STATICS, DYNAMICS, AND HYDROSTATICS.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE).

None.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY).

- 29—George William Wicker, aged 18, Watt Inst., Portsea—Engineer.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY).

- 22—Joseph Hough, aged 20, Young Men's Christian Inst., Leeds—A Mechanic.
 30—Thomas William Smith, aged 19, Watt Institute, Portsea—Engineer.
 56—John Charles Froyne, aged 23, M.I., Pembroke Dock—Shipwright.
 94—James Mills, junr., aged 20, M.I., Bradford—Warehouseman.
 128—Edward Jacob, aged 18, M.I., Manchester—Engineer.
 249—Joseph James Coleman, aged 19, M.I., Halifax—Chemist and Druggist.
 282—George Lauder, aged 21, M.I., Glasgow—Mechanical Engineer.
 336—John Stamford Walton, aged 19, M.I., Northallerton.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE).

None.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY).

- 29—George William Wicker, aged 18, Watt Institute, Portsea—Engineer.
 36—Conrad Horz, aged 19, Church of England Institute, Newcastle-on-Tyne—Gentleman's Servant.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY).

- 18—Richard Henry Butterworth, aged 18, Young Men's Christian Inst., Leeds—A Mechanic.
 336—John Stamford Walton, junr., aged 19, M.I., Northallerton.

MAGNETISM, ELECTRICITY, AND HEAT.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE).

None.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY).

- 232—Francis Henry Keeble, aged 18, R. Polytechnic, London—Marqueterie Cutter.
 249—Joseph James Coleman, aged 19, M.I. Halifax—Chemist and Druggist.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY).

- 336—John Stamford Walton, junr., aged 19, M.I. Northallerton.

ASTRONOMY.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE).

None.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY).

- 20—Alfred Pickard, aged 16, Young Men's Christian Institute, Leeds—A Mechanic.
 22—Joseph Hough, aged 20, Young Men's Christian Institute, Leeds—A Mechanic.
 56—John Charles Froyne, aged 23, M.I. Pembroke Dock—Shipwright.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY).

None.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE.)

- 237—Frederick William Rudler, aged 17, R. Polytechnic, London—Clerk.
 496—George Warington, aged 17, Crosby-hall, London—Works in a chemical laboratory.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY.)

- 66—Thomas Shinn, aged 16, London Mechanics' Inst.—Clerk.
 320—William Carr Hebden, aged 18, Working Man's Coll. Halifax—Chemist and Druggist.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY.)

- 2—John Parkinson Atkinson, aged 19, M.I., Louth—Chemist and Druggist.
 3—John Burgess, aged 19, M.I., Louth—Printer.
 128—Edward Jacob, aged 18, M.I., Manchester—Engineer.
 232—Francis Henry Keeble, aged 18, Royal Polytechnic—Marqueterie Cutter.
 247—John Morton Barbour, aged 27, M.I., Halifax—Clerk.
 269—William Collier, aged 16, People's College, Sheffield—Chemist and Druggist.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE.)

(None.)

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY.)

- 14—Oswald Brigg, aged 21, Young Men's Christian Inst., Leeds—Clerk.
 249—Joseph James Coleman, aged 19, M. I., Halifax—Chemist and Druggist.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATE (COMPETENCY.)

(None.)

BOTANY.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE (EXCELLENCE.)

- 496—George Warington, aged 17, Crosby Hall, London—Worker in a chemical laboratory.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY.)

(None.)

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATE (COMPETENCY.)

- 263—Edward Birks, aged 29, People's Coll., Sheffield—Bank Cashier.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ECONOMY.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE.)

- 483—Robert James White, aged 20, Crosby-hall, London—Clerk.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY.)

None.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATE (COMPETENCY.)

- 487—John Cocking Fielden, aged 20, L.S. and M.I., Blackburn—Book-keeper.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE.)

- 32—Richard Harper Stretch, aged 20, M.I., Banbury—Draper.
 53—George Best, aged 24, M.I., Leeds—Book-keeper.
 67—James Dickie, aged 19, London Mech. Inst.—Clerk.
 72—William Walton Snelling, aged 21, London Mech. Inst.—Clerk.
 311—Thomas Eccleston Gibb, aged 19, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Brushmaker.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY.)

- 12—Thomas Pearson Tate, aged 21, L. and M.I., West Hartlepool—Clerk.
 31—Joseph Flashman, aged 18, Athenæum, Warminster—Auctioneer.
 33—Thomas Lamb, aged 22, M. I., Banbury—Confectioner.
 39—Walter Wellsman, aged 24, Lit. and Mutual Improvement Inst., West Brompton—Clerk.
 60—Linley Oldroyd, aged 16, M.I., Leeds.
 58—Joseph Evans, aged 27, M.I., Pembroke Dock—Shipwright.
 90—Joseph Harrison, aged 16, M.I., Bradford—Warehouse Boy.
 235—James Purrott, aged 23, R. Polytechnic, London—Clerk.
 335—John Holmes, aged 31, Working Man's College, Halifax—Finisher.
 493—Edwin Sloman Rous, aged 19, Improvement Inst., Lewes—School-teacher.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY).

- 8—Kenneth Mackenzie, aged 16, M.I., Wigan—Mining Engineer.
 9—James Platt, aged 20, M.I., Wigan—Lawyer's Clerk.
 35—John Stanger, aged 27, Church of England Inst., Newcastle-on-Tyne—Butler.
 51—Matthew Graham, aged 18, M.I., Settle—Joiner.
 59—John Mumford, aged 19, M.I., Pembroke Dock, Shipwright.
 132—Edwin Sloper, aged 17, Literary Inst., Salisbury—Bank Cashier.
 365—Thomas Harper Heald, aged 32, London Domestic Mission, Cripplegate—House Decorator.
 486—Henry Sharp, aged 23, Lit. Sci. and M.I., Windsor—Painter.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY INCLUDING GEOLOGY.

(FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE (EXCELLENCE).)

- 32—Richard Harper Stretch, aged 20, M.I., Banbury—Draper.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY.)

- 12—Thomas Pearson Tate, aged 21, Lit. and M.I., West Hartlepool—Clerk.
 33—Thomas Lamb, aged 22, M.I., Banbury—Confectioner.
 39—Walter Wellsman, aged 24, Lit. and Mutual Improvement Assoc. West Brompton—Clerk.
 90—Joseph Harrison, aged 16, M.I. Bradford—Warehouseman.
 311—Thomas Eccleston Gibb, aged 19, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Brushmaker.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY.)

- 35—John Stanger, aged 27, Church of England Institute, Newcastle-on-Tyne—Butler.
 132—Edwin Sloper, aged 17, Lit. Inst., Salisbury—Bank Cashier.
 365—Thomas Harper Heald, aged 32, London Domestic Mission, Cripplegate—House Decorator.
 493—Edwin Slowman Rous, aged 19, Improvement Inst., Lewes—School Teacher.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE (EXCELLENCE).

- 53—George Best, aged 24, M. I., Leeds—Book-keeper.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY).

- 37—George Edward Skinner, aged 21, Lit. Inst., Lymington—Attorney's Clerk.
 55—William Knapton, aged 29, M. I., Leeds—Mason.
 64—Robert Scarlett, aged 21, M. I., Ipswich—Clerk.
 88—Joseph Seed Roberts, aged 17, M. I., Bradford—Cabinet Maker.
 89—William Hay, aged 17, M. I., Bradford—Printer.
 252—William T. Dewhirst, aged 16, M. I., Halifax—Telegraph Clerk.
 311—Thomas Eccleston Gibb, aged 19, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Brush Maker.
 319—James Spencer, aged 24, Working Man's Coll., Halifax—Porter.
 365—Thomas Harper Heald, aged 32, London Domestic Mission, Cripplegate—House Decorator.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY).

- 1—William Williams, aged 20, M. I., Louth—
 4—John Roney, aged 16, M. I., Louth—Attorney's Clerk.
 8—Kenneth Mackenzie, aged 16, M. I., Wigan—Mining Engineer.
 50—Linley Oldroyd, aged 16, M. I., Leeds—
 261—William Taylor, aged 21, M.I., Milnes-bridge—Spinner.
 268—Thomas Dresser, age 24, People's Coll. Sheffield—Post-office Clerk.
 318—John Walker, aged 18, Working Man's College, Halifax—Woollen Spinner.
 325—John Hollinrake, aged 19, Working Man's College, Halifax—Carder.
 476—James David Gellen, aged 18, Crosby-hall, London—Clerk.
 486—Henry Sharp, aged 23, Lit. Sci. and M.I., Windsor—Painter.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE).

- 258—Joseph Fox, aged 21, M.I., Halifax—Timber Merchant.
 263—Edward Birks, aged 29, People's Coll., Sheffield—Bank Cashier.
 265—Joshua Hopkins Davy, aged 31, People's Coll., Sheffield—Grocer.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY).

- 17—William Henry Tetley, aged 19, Young Men's Christian Inst., Leeds—Bookseller.
 60—Henry Best, aged 20, M.I., Ipswich—Clerk.
 69—Francis Lynch, aged 21, London Mechanics' Institution—Compositor and Reader.
 92—William Harrison, aged 19, M.I., Bradford—Compositor.
 259—Joseph Howard, aged 22, M.I., Mossley—Draper's Assistant.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES. (COMPETENCY.)

- 21—Charles Robinson, aged 21, Young Men's Christian Inst., Leeds—Warehouseman.
 23—Charles Cowell, aged 18, Young Men's Christian Inst., Leeds—Compositor.
 25—George Harrison, aged 21, Young Men's Christian Inst., Leeds—Book-keeper.
 54—Charles Thomas Barnes, aged 16, M.I., Leeds—Clerk.
 61—Thomas Wood Chapman, aged 28, M.I., Ipswich—Clerk, Inland Revenue.
 63—Gordon Dothie, aged 19, M.I., Ipswich—Tobacconist.
 228—Samuel Dean Grimson, aged 17, Royal Polytechnic.
 266—John Lister, aged 29, People's College, Sheffield—Butcher.
 291—Malcolm Guthrie, aged 21, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Book-keeper.
 319—James Spencer, aged 24, Working Man's College, Halifax—Porter.
 335—John Holmes, aged 31, Working Man's College, Halifax—Finisher.
 487—John Cocking Fielden, aged 23, L. S., and M.I., Blackburn—Book-keeper.

LATIN AND ROMAN HISTORY.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE (EXCELLENCE).

- 264—William Thomas Hutchinson, aged 28, People's Coll., Sheffield—Butcher.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY).

- 60—Henry Best, aged 20, M.I., Ipswich—Clerk.
 472—Thomas Roberts, aged 20, Crosby-hall, London—Printer.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATE (COMPETENCY).

- 501—Arthur James Atkinson, aged 18, R. Lit. and Sci. Inst., Brighton.

LATIN (ALONE).

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE (EXCELLENCE).

- 473—James Brady, aged 19, Crosby-hall, London—Carpenter.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE (COMPETENCY).

- 69—Francis Lynch, aged 21, London Mech. Inst.—Compositor and Reader.

FRENCH.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE (EXCELLENCE).

None.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY).

- 54—Charles Thomas Barnes, aged 16, M.I., Leeds—Clerk.
 67—James Dickie, aged 19, London Mechanics' Institution—Clerk.
 91—William Wilcock, aged 25, M.I., Bradford—Clerk.
 244—Richard McCully, aged 27, Messrs. Chances' Reading-room, &c., Birmingham—Clerk.
 250—William Henry Knowles, aged 27, M.I., Halifax—Card Maker.
 283—Conyers Kirby, aged 20, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Surveyor.
 353—Eliza Hall, aged 28, Athenæum, Bristol.
 355—Elizabeth McArthur, aged 18, Athenæum, Bristol.
 362—Francis Stone Evans, aged 18, Athenæum, Bristol.
 501—Arthur James Atkinson, aged 18, R. Lit. and Scientific Inst., Brighton.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY).

- 18—Richard Henry Butterworth, aged 18, Young Men's Christian Institute, Leeds—A Mechanic.
 37—George Edward Skinner, aged 21, Literary Institution, Lymington—Attorney's Clerk.
 69—Francis Lynch, aged 21, London Mechanics' Institution—Compositor and Reader.
 106—Maurice Bibby, aged 20, M.I. Manchester—Clerk.
 194—Sarah Ellen Lean, aged 37, M.I. Macclesfield—Governess.
 228—Samuel Dean Grimson, aged 17, R. Polytechnic, London.
 242—Walter Coates, aged 23, R. Polytechnic, London—Clerk.
 267—Carter Lenthall, aged 31, People's College, Sheffield—Warehouseman.
 356—Alice Davies, aged 18, Athenæum, Bristol.
 357—John Morris Harris, aged 19, Athenæum, Bristol—Clerk.
 358—Margaret Lydia Lovell, aged 17, Athenæum, Bristol.
 479—Edward Phillip Plowman, aged 18, Crosby Hall, London—Clerk.
 481—John Sharland Dyer, aged 21, Crosby Hall, London—Draper.
 497—William Gilmore Reid, aged 28, Crosby Hall, London—Compositor.
 498—Henry Legg, aged 21, Crosby Hall, London—Butcher.
 500—George Wood, aged 32, Crosby Hall, London—Clerk.

GERMAN.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE).

None.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY).

52—James Denton, aged 26, M.I., Leeds—Mason.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY).

- 42—Joseph Parker Marriott, aged 20, M.I., Wakefield—Overlooker.
 118—Samuel Davies, aged 28, M.I., Manchester—Clerk.
 244—Richard McCully, aged 27, Messrs. Chances' Reading Room, &c., Birmingham—Clerk.
 471—James Brignall, aged 25, Crosby Hall, London—Accountant.

FREE-HAND DRAWING.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES. (EXCELLENCE.)

(None.)

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY).

- 95—John Sowden, aged 19, M.I., Bradford—Builder.
 98—William Henry Spurr, aged 20, M.I., Bradford—Cabinet-maker.
 99—Abner Rhodes, aged 22, M.I., Bradford—Mason.
 229—Alfred Healey, aged 19, Royal Polytechnic—Joiner.
 280—Edwin Guthrie, aged 16, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Clerk.
 361—James Craik, aged 17, Athenæum, Bristol—Surveyor.
 363—Thomas Henry Yabbicorn, aged 16, Athenæum, Bristol.
 364—William Milthorp Arundale, aged 16, M.I., Bradford, Engraver.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY.)

- 31—Joseph Flashman, aged 18, Athenæum, Warminster—Auctioneer.
 34—William Tate Wilson, aged 20, Church of England Inst., Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Painter and glazier.
 74—John Denby Cuttle, aged 35, M.I., Selby—Schoolmaster.
 96—George Andrew Jones, aged 19, M.I., Bradford—Warehouseman.
 97—James Cooper, aged 22, M. I., Bradford—In a Warehouse.
 191—Marshall McKnight, aged 18, U. K. Society, Macclesfield—Clerk.
 206—Edwin James Kelly, aged 17, U. K. Society, Macclesfield.
 224—William Edwards, aged 17, Royal Polytechnic, London—Joiner.
 227—Henry Turner Gale, aged 20, Royal Polytechnic, London—Ironmonger.
 304—William Pownall Green, aged 16, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—

MECHANICAL OR GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES (EXCELLENCE).

(None.)

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES (PROFICIENCY.)

- 110—Arthur Ashworth, aged 18, M.I., Manchester—A Mechanic.
 293—Robert Gordon, aged 17, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Millwright.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES (COMPETENCY.)

- 10—John Barnard Stevens, aged 26, M.I., Wigan—Mechanical Draughtsman.
 95—John Sowden, aged 19, M.I., Bradford—Builder.
 103—Charles George Chapman, aged 18, M.I., Manchester—Engineer.
 111—Alfred Wadsworth, aged 16, M.I., Manchester—Engineer.
 282—George Lauder, aged 21, M.I., Glasgow—Mechanical Engineer.
 303—Richard Owens, aged 26, Coll. Inst., Liverpool—Joiner.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

(Concluded from page 471.)

Mr. Buchanan says, with reference to the treaty of 1786, "so far from this treaty being put an end to by the war, its continued existence in 1817 and 1819 was recognised by acts of the British Parliament. These declare in so many words that "Belize" was not within the territory and dominions of his Majesty, "but was merely a settlement for certain purposes in the possession and under the protection of his Majesty."

It is true that the statutes referred to by Mr. Buchanan are somewhat cautiously, and in some respects, perhaps, rather ambiguously worded, but I deny the correctness of the conclusion at which Mr. Buchanan arrives, that "they recognise the continued existence of the treaties of 1783 and 1786."

"Statutes consist of two parts, the words and the sense; and it is the office of an expositor to put such a

sense upon the words of the statute as is agreeable to equity and right reason."—[Plowd. 363, 465.]

Lord Coke says, "It is the most natural and genuine exposition of a statute, to construe one part of the statute by another part of the same statute, for that best expresseth the meaning of the makers."—1st Inst., 331.

Adopting these rules of construction, let us now apply our minds to the statutes in question.

The 57th of Geo. 3rd, c. 53, says, "All murders and manslaughter committed, or that shall be committed, on land at the settlement in the Bay of Honduras, by any person or persons residing or being within the said settlements" (not excepting even the subjects of the King of Spain), "And all murders and manslaughter committed, or that shall be committed in the Islands of New Zealand and Otaheite, or within any other islands, countries, or places, not within his Majesty's dominions, nor subject to any other European state, or power, &c., &c., shall and may be tried, adjudged, and punished," &c.

Now, there are two things to be noted in the words above quoted. 1st. That all murders and manslaughters, committed by any person, or persons, residing, or being in Honduras, may be tried, &c. If it had been the intention of that act to recognise the treaties of 1783 and 1786, which recognition would have amounted to an acknowledgment of the sovereignty of Spain,—the expression would not have been, by *any* person, which term necessarily includes Spaniards as well as Englishmen,—but the expression would have been—All murders, &c., committed by British subjects residing in Honduras,—or by any person, or persons, not being subjects of the King of Spain. I repeat that that must necessarily have been so,—for the 7th article of the treaty of 1786 prohibits “the meditating any more extensive settlements, or the formation of any system of government, either military or civil, further than such regulation as their Britannic and Catholic Majesties may hereafter judge proper to establish, for maintaining peace and good order amongst their respective subjects.”

2nd. The words are, “Committed on land at the settlement in the Bay of Honduras, &c., or within any other islands, countries, or places not within his Majesty’s dominions, nor subject to any other European state or power.” If, then, a certain portion of the statute, from motives which I do not pretend to inquire into, makes use of words which upon the face of them, and without further investigation, and a consideration of the drift and intention of the act taken as a whole, and a collation of one part of the statute with another part, which parts, when not so compared, resemble the distributed type of the printer, which can convey no ideas,—would seem to favour the notion that Honduras was not deemed to be a dominion of the British crown, the same statute also, in so many words, distinctly declares that it is not a dominion of Spain, the words being, “Nor subject to any European power or state.”

Well, then, I think it cannot with any show of reason be urged that the 57th of Geo. 3rd, c. 53, “recognises the continued existence of the treaties of 1783 and 1786.”

Let us now see if the 59th of Geo. 3rd, c. 44., the other imperial statute alluded to by Mr. Buchanan, has that effect. That statute, after reciting the 57th of Geo. 3rd, c. 53, says, “And whereas doubts have arisen whether in the said settlements in the Bay of Honduras, there be a fort or factory to which a commission may issue for the trial of offences under the said last mentioned act, and whereas by reason of such doubts, and the great delay and difficulty of removing offenders in Honduras for trial to England, or to any of his Majesty’s islands, plantations, colonies, dominions, forts, or factories, such crimes do often times escape unpunished; for remedy whereof be it enacted, by the King’s most excellent Majesty, &c., that from and after the passing of this act, all murders, manslaughters, rapes, robberies, and burglaries, committed, or that shall be committed on land, at the said settlement in the Bay of Honduras, may be inquired of, tried, heard and determined, and adjudged, within the said settlement in the Bay of Honduras, under, or by virtue of the King’s commission, or commissions under the great seal of Great Britain, to be directed to any such four or more discreet persons, as the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, &c., for the time being, shall from time to time think fit to appoint, &c. And all persons convicted of either of the said offences so to be tried, &c., shall be subject and liable to, and shall suffer all such and the like pains, penalties, or forfeitures as by any law, or laws, now in force, persons convicted of the same respectively would be subject and liable to in case the same were respectively enquired of, tried, heard, determined, and adjudged, within any of his Majesty’s islands, &c.” Whenever a statute expresses that doubts have existed whether such and such things might be done, and it declares that they may, and enacts that they shall be done, then is there an end to all such doubts.

Before the passing of the 59 Geo. III., people doubted

whether Honduras was so far a possession of his Majesty as that a commission might issue to it for the trial of certain offences. That statute put an end to the doubt, by enacting that a commission should issue for that purpose. The statute enacts that all murders, manslaughters, &c., may be tried, by whomsoever committed, and that all persons convicted of the said offences would be subject to the same penalties, &c., as persons convicted of the same offences would be subject and liable to in case the same were respectively enquired of, tried, &c., in any of his Majesty’s dominions.”

This statute may, according to American rules of construction, recognise the treaties with Spain, which strictly prohibit any civil government, any Courts of Justice, or any act whatsoever which shall be inconsistent “with the entire preservation of the right of the Spanish sovereignty over the country.” But it would require an Englishman to live for a pretty considerable time in the States, and to eat bushels of American oysters, a large amount of soft crabs, whole flocks of canvass back ducks, and to drink oceans of dog’s-nose, mint julep, sherry cobbler, and other classical beverages, in which the votaries of Bacchus in that country rejoice, before such a mutation would take place in his cerebellum as would enable him to take that Buchananian view.

There cannot be a more distinct assertion of international right than the erection of judicial tribunals, before which all persons, to whatever nation they may belong, to whomsoever their allegiance may be due, may be tried alike, according to the laws of the country which claims and exercises those rights. Such a judicial tribunal was created by the 59 Geo. III. c. 44, and before it subjects of the crown of Spain may be tried for murder, and, if convicted, may be sentenced to be hanged.

Vattel says, “the empire united to the domain, establishes the jurisdiction of the nation in its territories, or the country that belongs to it. It is that, or its sovereign, who is to exercise justice in all the places under his obedience, to take cognizance of the crimes committed, and the differences that arise in the country.”

Dr. Story, an American jurist, of great and deserved repute, and whose authority Mr. Buchanan must respect, says, “Boullenois has laid down the following among his general principles. He says, “He, or those who have the sovereign authority, have the sole right of making laws, and those laws ought to be executed within the sovereignty where they are known in the prescribed manner. Another maxim or proposition is, that no state or nation can, by its laws, directly affect or bind property out of its own territory, or bind persons not resident therein, whether they are natural born subjects or others. This is a natural consequence of the first proposition, for it would be wholly incompatible with the equality and exclusiveness of the sovereignty of all nations, that any one nation should be at liberty to regulate either persons or things not within its own territory. It would be equivalent to a declaration that the sovereignty over a territory was never exclusive in any nation, but only concurrent with that of all other nations; that each should legislate for all, and none for itself; and that all might establish rules which none were bound to obey. The absurd results from such a state of things need not be dwelt upon. Accordingly, Rodenburgh has significantly said, that no sovereign has a right to give the law beyond his own dominions, and if he attempts it he may be lawfully refused obedience; for wherever the foundation of laws fails, then their force and jurisdiction fail also.”

Would Mr. Buchanan, if he were to condescend to read this paper, now say that the 59 Geo. III. c. 44 recognised the treaties of 1783 and 1786?

But the Commissioners to be appointed under that statute were to receive their authority under the Great Seal of Great Britain. I think no one will attempt to controvert this proposition, that the Great Seal cannot operate in any place which is not under the dominion of the British crown. In the case of the Earl of Derby v.

the Duke of Athol, 2 Ves. Sen. 337-357, Lord Hardwicke, in delivering judgment, said, "Though the Isle of Man be granted under the Great Seal of England, English law does not necessarily prevail in it. The Great Seal of England operates in all territories subject to the crown of England, whatever their laws may be. The King can grant, under the Great Seal of England, lands in Ireland, in the plantations, and in Guernsey and Jersey, because they are all parts of his crown."

But by the 59 Geo. III., the king does more than grant lands under the Great Seal, he grants a power of life and death over the subjects of the Spanish Crown. I think I need say no more to prove the absurdity of the proposition that the 59 Geo. III., c. 44, recognises the treaties with Spain of 1783 and 1786.

Mr. Buchanan next observes, "In addition to these Acts of Parliament, it is proper here to report that so late as 1826, Great Britain has, by her treaty with Mexico, acknowledged the continued existence and binding force of the treaty of 1786."

This is a very strange doctrine, that a treaty with one country should be held to give vitality and force to an extinct treaty with another. Supposing we had, in our treaty with Mexico, acknowledged the existence of certain treaties with Spain, what efficacy would such an acknowledgment have as long as it was not made to Spain herself, towards whom we were committing acts and holding language in respect to the territories to which the treaties referred totally inconsistent with such an acknowledgment? But we made no such acknowledgment to Mexico. The following is the article in the treaty with Mexico to which Mr. Buchanan alludes:—

"The subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall on no account or pretext be disturbed or molested in the peaceable possession and exercise of whatever rights, privileges, or immunities they have at any time enjoyed within the limits described and laid down in a convention signed between his said Majesty and the King of Spain, on the 14th of July, 1786, whether such rights, privileges, and immunities shall be derived from the stipulations of the said convention, or from any other concession which may at any time have been made by the King of Spain or his predecessors to British subjects and settlers residing and following their lawful occupations within the limits aforesaid, the two contracting parties reserving, however, for some more fitting opportunity the further arrangements on this article."

Now, the meaning of this article must be obvious to all persons whose bodies are not another mode (as Locke would have called it) or state of existence, of soft crabs and canvass-back ducks. The object of the article is that British subjects shall not be disturbed and molested in the peaceable possession and exercise of their rights. Where? "Within the limits described and laid down in the convention signed between his Britannic Majesty and the King of Spain, on the 14th of July, 1786."

What rights?

"Whatever rights, privileges, and immunities they have at any time enjoyed, whether such rights shall have been derived from the stipulations of the said convention, or from any other concession which may at any time have been made by the King of Spain or his predecessors."

Thus it will be readily perceived that the treaty with Mexico specifies, as to the locality in which British subjects are to possess and exercise their rights, that which is described in the convention of 1786, but in defining those rights it does not confine itself to that treaty, for it says, whatever rights which have at any time enjoyed from it, or any other concession which may at any time have been made by the King of Spain or his predecessors. Well, then, was any other concession ever, at any time, made by the King of Spain or his predecessors? Yes. In the year 1690, we have seen that a predecessor of the King of Spain, viz., Charles II., agreed to a treaty with Great Britain, in which there was the following article:—

"Moreover, it is agreed that the most Serene King of

Great Britain, his heirs and successors, shall have, hold, keep, and enjoy for ever, with plenary right of sovereignty, dominion, possession, and propriety, all those lands, regions, islands, colonies, and places whatsoever, being or situated in the West Indies or in any part of America, which the said King of Great Britain or his subjects do at present hold and possess, &c."

I think, then, it is sufficiently clear that the treaty with Mexico does not acknowledge the continued existence of the convention of 1786, seeing that it stipulates that the King of Great Britain shall have "plenary right of sovereignty, dominion, possession, and propriety," and that it only refers to the said convention to ascertain limits within which that "sovereignty and dominion" shall be possessed and exercised. What are those limits, and what are the actual boundaries at the present time of British Honduras to the north of the Belize River, and westward from the sea? These are very important questions, and they must ere long be definitively settled. I shall submit my view of the subject.

But first let me most emphatically repudiate the doctrine, that an agreement or compact with one country can be enforced by another country. If a treaty be violated, it is for parties to that treaty alone who have suffered wrong to resent that violation. Another country, not a party to the treaty (under ordinary circumstances), has no right to interfere. I, of course, make all exception in favour of our ally.

Our treaty with Mexico, previously referred to, without pretending to revive or acknowledge the existence of, as I have already said, the treaties with Spain of 1783 and 1786, but merely taking them as guides for the purpose of defining the boundaries of that portion of British Honduras which was continuous with that country—I mean Mexico—says, "The subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall on no account or pretext whatsoever be disturbed or molested in the peaceable possession, &c., within the limits described and laid down in a convention signed between his said Majesty and the King of Spain on the 14th of July, 1786. Now, the treaty of 1786 does not describe those limits, but it refers to the treaty of 1783. Well, I think I might dwell upon this circumstance, of no little weight, but "not to put too fine an edge upon it," as the little law-stationer in "Bleak House" would have said, I will magnanimously waive that point for the present, only promising to take it up in good earnest, if our American friends should recalcitrate.

I apprehend there are three modes of treating this question.

1. At the time when the treaty with Mexico was negotiated, mahogany and logwood were the only articles of commerce which Honduras was thought capable of producing. The cultivation of the soil was not thought of. It was also believed, although that belief was founded upon an absence of correct information, that all the mahogany and logwood were cut out of the country adjacent to the Hondo, and approximating to the western side. It was also erroneously supposed that the British settlers were not in possession of any of the lands situated to the north-west of the line referred to in the treaty with Mexico. Now the fact is, that the mahogany and logwood were not nearly cut out of those localities. The logwood could not be, for that tree when cut down grows again as luxuriantly as ever. The mahogany tree, like the Scotch fir, never sends forth new shoots, but rots in the ground. This fact proves the ignorance of those who concluded the treaty, when they say, "As it is generally allowed that the woods and forests are preserved, and even multiply by regular and methodical cuttings, the English shall observe this maxim as far as possible."

Knowing that the logwood tree grows again, and imagining that the mahogany tree also did, it was very odd, to say the least of it, that they should come to the conclusion that both those woods were cut out of the country.

It was also a fact that the British settlers had been in undisturbed possession of lands, very far beyond the line referred to, ever since 1798. In that year, the settlers, having repulsed the Spanish invaders, not only regained possession of the country within the supposed limits of the treaties, of which they had from time to time been dispossessed by the encroachments of the Spaniards, but they very laudably helped themselves, by way of interest, to a large tract of country beyond those limits, of which tract they have been in as peaceable and complete possession as of any other portion of British Honduras until the present day, and to which the British Crown has as good and valid a title as to the rest of the country. The treaty with Mexico was therefore concluded on the part of Great Britain under an entire misconception of existing circumstances, in ignorance of the real facts, and in consequence of misrepresentations made by Mexico. This, I apprehend, invalidates the contract. Great Britain agrees to so and so, assuming so and so to be the facts. But Great Britain was deceived—so and so were not the facts. The agreement, therefore, is void. M. Pothier says, "Error is the greatest defect that can occur in a compact, for agreements can only be framed by the consent of the parties, and there can be no consent where the parties are in an error respecting the object of their agreement. * * * Error annuls the agreement not only when it affects the identity of the subject, but also when it affects that quality of the subject which the parties have principally in contemplation, and which makes the substance of it. Therefore, if with the intention of buying from you a pair of silver candlesticks, I buy a pair which was only plated, though you have no intention of deceiving me, being in equal error yourself, the agreement will be void, because my error destroys my consent, for my intention was to buy a pair of silver candlesticks; those which you offer for sale being plated, it cannot be said that they are what I intended to buy. This is decided by Julian in a similar case, when he says, *si res pro auro veneat non valet*. [Pothier, "On Obligation," v. i., p. 13.]

Precisely in this situation do we stand. The British Government never intended, by the treaty above quoted, to give up the undoubted dominion of the crown; they never intended to give up lands which were extremely valuable; but, being under the erroneous impression that the lands in question were of no value, and also being ignorant of the fact that the country had been in the possession of British subjects for a great number of years, without any pretext or remonstrance having been made, they agreed to the article above quoted. These facts, according to the doctrine laid down by Pothier and all other writers upon such subjects, completely nullify the contract. But, as though Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Morier had had some inkling of the real state of affairs, the article concludes with these words:—

"The two contracting parties reserving, however, for some more fitting opportunity, the further arrangements on this article."

The article, therefore, was of a temporary and provisional nature, and subject to be altered and revised at a future period, if it should hereafter be discovered that either or both parties had proceeded upon false data.

2. It is a question of very considerable doubt, whether any portion of the country between the Belize and the Hondo is conterminous with Mexico, and whether the whole of it is not conterminous with Guatemala. There are very strong reasons for inclining to the latter opinion, and if that be correct we are not bound by any real or imaginary title referred to in the treaty with Mexico inasmuch as we have no treaty with Guatemala which touches that question, and, as I said before, one country cannot take advantage of any admissions, acknowledgments, or obligations, contained in a treaty between ourselves and another country. In our treaty with Mexico, it is stipulated that that country shall on no account molest or disturb British subjects in the peaceable posses-

sion of their rights within a certain line, impinging upon Mexican territory, but we have no treaty with Guatemala stipulating that British subjects shall not be disturbed within a certain line, impinging upon Guatemalan territory; if, therefore, it can be shown that the country between the Belize and the Hondo is conterminous with Guatemala, and not with Mexico, we have got no treaty obligation on the subject. The treaty with Mexico relates to a country bordering upon that state; it does not relate to a tract of country bordering upon another state. This must be the meaning of the treaty, or it has no meaning; for how could Mexico agree not to molest British subjects, except upon land bordering upon itself. If it referred to a country not necessarily bordering upon itself, then Mexico would have agreed to abstain from doing what it was impossible she could do, and she might as well have agreed not to bottle up moonshine, nor prevent the sea from rising.

It is a notorious fact, that, previously to the treaties, the whole of British Honduras—the whole of the country between the Siban and the Hondo—was included in the kingdom of Guatemala. In Mr. Black's British Atlas, on the map of Mexico, Guatemala is made to include the district of Peten. But Mr. Wright, in his Gazetteer, published in 1838, goes still farther, for he places Chiapas, a province very considerably to the north-westward of Peten, as may be seen on reference to the map, in Guatemala. He says, "Chiapas intendancy, Central America, Republic of Guatemala."

In the "Brief Statement concerning the Eastern Coast of Central America Commercial and Agricultural Company," it is said:—

"In this country, so highly favoured by nature, the Eastern Coast of Central America Company have had the good fortune to obtain from the government of Guatemala a grant by charter, date August 8th, 1834, of the whole of the state of Vera Paz, which is about 250 miles in length, and the same extent in breadth, lying between 15° and 19° north latitude, and 88° and 92° west longitude, and comprising at least 14 millions of acres." Thus it appears that the whole of Vera Paz is in Guatemala. In the Charter granted by the Government of Guatemala to the company, Vera Paz is stated to extend as far as the Rio Grande. This river is considerably to the north of the river Hondo. But what do the Americans say upon this subject? The Committee on Foreign Relations, in their report, say:—

"The Committee so far have conducted the inquiry upon the assumption that those British settlements on the Belize lie altogether within the territory of the Republic of Guatemala. They are, however, aware that this assumption may not pass unquestioned. In the treaty between Great Britain and Mexico, signed at London, December 26, 1826, it would seem, from expressions contained in the 14th article, that it was considered between those two powers, these settlements might be in whole, or in part, within the limits of Mexico, in the state or province of Yucatan, and by some of the European geographers (not Spanish) they are spoken of as in Yucatan. From the best sources of information, however, open to the Committee, they have formed a decided opinion that the boundaries allotted to these settlements by the treaties of 1785 and 1786, before referred to, lie within the republic of Guatemala."

From these authorities,—and many others might be quoted,—it is very apparent that British Honduras is not conterminous with Mexico. Consequently, the treaty of 1826, between Great Britain and that state, cannot, does not, lay down any limits which we are bound to observe.

3. But supposing there were no errors on either side when the treaty with Mexico was concluded,—and supposing that the whole of the country between the Belize River and the Hondo is conterminous with Mexico, still the 14th article, as far as it relates to boundaries, is worthless, because there is no such line as the one described to be found in nature,—it is entirely a creation

of the imagination, and evidently the offspring of the brains of the same ingenious individual who fancied that cutting down mahogany trees multiplied their growth. The words of the treaty are as follows:—

"It is expressly agreed that his Britannic Majesty's subjects shall have the right of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood in the district lying between the River Wallis, or Belize, and Rio Hondo, taking the course of the said two rivers for unalterable boundaries so as that the navigation of them be common to both nations, to wit, by the River Wallis, or Belize, from the sea, ascending as far as opposite to a lake or inlet which runs into the land, and forms an isthmus, or neck, with another similar inlet, which comes from the side of Rio Nuevo, or New River, so that the line of separation shall pass straight across the said isthmus, and meet another lake formed by the water of the Rio Nuevo, or New River, at its current. The said line shall continue with the course of Rio Nuevo, descending as far as opposite to a river, the source of which is marked in the map, between Rio Nuevo and Rio Hondo, and which empties itself into Rio Hondo, which river shall serve as a common boundary as far as its junction with Rio Hondo, and from thence descending by Rio Hondo to the sea. We are told to ascend the River Belize until we come to a lake or inlet. Let us do so; and from the mouth to the source of that river, where do we find such lake, or inlet? A main river is that which contains the largest body of water. A branch of a river is a smaller stream, which flows out of it. A tributary stream is an independent water, which flows into it. So the stream marked on the map as flowing from the south-west at its source, in a north-easterly direction to the sea, is the Belize river,—all the other streams connected with it are either tributaries or branches. Well, then, ascending the Belize river, where do we find this lake or inlet? Nowhere; as Macbeth says, "There's no such thing,"—it is but "An inlet of the brain, a false creation,—proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain."

When you get about 40 or 50 miles up the river Belize, you come to a stream called Black Creek. If you ascend this creek (as it is called), you will assuredly arrive at some such lake or inlet. But Black Creek is not the Belize river, neither is it a branch of it. In this country they have long been in the habit of misapplying the word creek. A creek is a small inlet into the shore from the sea or a river. In Jacob's Law Dictionary, it is thus defined:—"Is a part of a haven where anything is landed from the sea; so that it is observed, if when you are out of the main sea within the haven, you look round and see how many landing-places there are, so many creeks may be said to belong to that haven. It is also said to be a shore or bank whereon the water beats, running in a small channel from any part of the sea." In this country the term has always erroneously been used to signify a small stream, or the branch of a main river. Webster says:—"In some of the American states it means a small river, but this is contrary to English usage, and is not justified by etymology; but as streams often enter into creeks and small bays, or form them, the name has been extended to small streams in general."

I have stated that Black Creek is neither the Belize river nor a branch of that river. A branch is that which grows out of a thing, not that which flows into it. When a river in its course divides itself into several streams, it is said to ramify, from the Latin word *ramus*, a bough or branch. Now, a branch always proceeds, never accedes. Black Creek, therefore, is not a branch of the Belize. It is an independent stream, it has a source of its own, it flows into the Belize, and it has no relationship to it whatever, until its waters are swallowed up and merged in that river. But to get to this "lake or inlet" we are "to ascend the river Belize," not Black Creek, and ascending this river Belize, according to our instructions, we nowhere come to any such lake or inlet as that to

which the treaty refers. If I give to a person the whole of the land on the bank of a river, from the mouth upwards, as far as a castle built of crystal, with a hundred turrets of jasper, and fifty golden gates, and if he ascend that river, and, between the mouth and the source, he finds no such castle, that it is *un chateau en Espagne—un castillo en el aire*,—he would, I apprehend, take all the land situated between those two termini. That the stream marked on the map is the Belize river, and not the one marked Black Creek, the treaty of 1786 proves. That treaty, which extends the limits, says:—"The English line, beginning from the sea, shall take the centre of the River Sibon, or Jabon, and continue up to the source of the said river; from thence it shall cross, in a straight line, the intermediate land, till it intersects the river Wallis (Belize), and by the centre of the same river, the said line shall descend to the point where it will meet the line already settled, marked out by the Commissaries of the two crowns in 1783." We are to descend until we arrive at that point. Now, that point is a lake, or inlet, and the only point answerable to it is to be found at a considerable distance up the Black Creek. How, then, by "descending the Belize river," can we ever arrive at that point? In order to do so, we must first descend the Belize river, and then ascend the Black Creek. But the treaty does not say so. It says—"And by the centre of the same river the said line shall descend to the point." Well, then, I contend, that neither in ascending nor descending the Belize river do you come to any such lake or inlet. Then, again, it is said:—"The said line shall continue with the course of Rio Nuevo, descending as far as opposite to a river, the source of which is marked in the map, between Rio Nuevo and Rio Hondo, and which empties itself into Rio Hondo."

Again, my argument is founded upon non-existence, if I may be allowed to use such a paradoxical phrase. The commissaries of the two crowns, (the same ingenious worthies who invented a new mode of multiplication by means of subtraction) were extraordinary men. They established lakes and rivers where none existed before. They made rivers change their course and flow backwards. And there is not the least doubt that they could, if they had been put to it, have caught red herrings in the Hondo, and pickled salmon in the Sibon. There is no such river as the one mentioned in the treaty,—it is purely an imaginary stream. It may be found, perhaps, upon a Spanish map. Anything may be put upon a map. Just as a man may leave anything in his will, whether he has it or no. But it is not found in nature, and the limits are professed to be defined by natural boundaries. If, then, the natural boundaries referred to as the land-marks of our territory, are not to be found, how are we to define the limits? We must have recourse to those objects which do exist, and they must be the boundaries. The treaty says the Belize river and the Rio Hondo shall be unalterable boundaries. As the treaty with Mexico fails then to affix any ascertainable limit to our territory, because it refers to a line which has no existence, the territory, therefore, is co-extensive with the whole of the country which lies between the Belize and the Hondo, of which we have been in possession since 1798. In the consideration of this very important subject, a question of considerable moment arises,—which is the Rio Hondo? In the map, three streams will be observed, all of which commingle and flow in one body to the sea. At the mouth it is unquestionably the Hondo; but which of these three streams is the main river? There cannot be three Hondos, and that river cannot commence at the confluence of the streams, but must begin as the Hondo at its source, and continue as the Hondo until it arrives at the sea. For instance, the river Tagus has its source in the Sierra Albarracin; it flows for 600 miles, but before it arrives at the sea it receives into its bosom the Molina, the Jarama, the Alberche, the Alagon, the Zezere, the Rio del Monti, the Salor, and the Sola. But it has its own independent stream, which is the Tagus from the source

to the sea. Tributary streams have a separate existence and a name until they reach the main stream, when they lose their individuality, and become merged, as an estate for life, or for years, is swallowed up and drowned in the fee. Which of the three streams marked upon the map is the main river, or Hondo? One is called Booth's river, one Victoria creek, and another Blue creek. I have already said that a branch of a river is a stream which flows *from* that river, and not one which goes *to* it. Booth's river and Victoria creek, therefore, not flowing *out of*, but *into*, are not branches, but independent streams, having sources of their own, and characteristics belonging to themselves. It has been asserted that Booth's river is the main river, or Hondo. Now, if we were to admit that, we should lose a large tract of country, consisting of the most fertile plains, and mountains clothed to their summits with the most luxuriant vegetation. But we are not at all prepared to admit this; on the contrary, we assert, and are ready to maintain, *à toute outrance*, that the stream called Blue creek is the main river, or Hondo. How are we, when there are several streams, to ascertain the main river? I take it that that stream which is the widest, the deepest, and which contains the largest body of water, is the main river. That river which receives other waters is the main river. At the point of junction, Booth's river and Victoria creek are narrow and shallow streams in comparison with Blue creek. If Blue creek flows into Booth's river, then Booth's river is the main stream. But how can a larger body of water flow into a smaller body of water? The smaller cannot contain the larger. You cannot put St. Paul's Cathedral into St. Paul's, Covent-garden. It comes to this,—that is the main river into which other rivers flow,—a larger stream cannot flow into a smaller stream, but *vice versa*. Booth's river and Victoria creek are smaller streams, consequently if they join Blue creek, Blue creek cannot flow into them, but they must flow into Blue creek, consequently Blue creek must be the main river—*quod erat demonstrandum*. The very term "Blue creek" implies deep creek. Blue water always means deep water. When a ship has got out of soundings, the sailors say "they have got into blue water." Blue creek therefore means deep creek, and deep creek means Hondo. Hondo is a Spanish word, and it signifies "profound, deep, far below the surface." The Spaniards gave this name to the river in question, on account of its depth. Blue creek and the Hondo, then, are convertible terms, both signifying deep river.

In the course of this argument (very heavy and tedious I fear), I have occasionally alluded to Americans and American statesmen. I bear them no disrespect. I entertain the highest opinion of the statesmen, the jurists, and the literary and scientific men of the United States, and towards Americans generally I cherish the warmest feelings of brotherhood. They are an enterprising, a brave, and a noble people. And, as I have spoken of rivers, may that great branch of the maternal stream, as it pursues its majestic course, flowing onwards, swelling and enlarging, fed by a thousand meandering rills and mountain torrents, to the goal of all human things, not forget, in its plenitude and in its power, the source from which it sprung, and may we also bear in mind that kindness, forbearance, and brotherly love on our part, are the best means of preserving that remembrance.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

During the week ending 12th June, 1858, the visitors have been as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 2,824; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3,093. On the three Students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 808; one Students' evening, Wednesday, 122. Total, 6,847.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Tues. Med. and Chirurg., 8½.
Zoological, 9.
Wed. Geological, 8. I. M. Abich, "On the Structure of Etna."
II. Prof. Haughton, "On Lepidomelene in some of the Granites of Ireland." III. Mr. H. Godwin-Austen, "On the Geology of a part of Kashmir." And other Communications.
Royal Soc. Lit., 8½.
Thurs. Royal Soc. Club, 6. Anniversary.
Society of Arts, 10. Conference of Representatives of Institutions in Union. 6. 104th Anniversary Dinner.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

PRINTED SESSIONAL PAPERS.

- Parl. No.
Delivered on 8th June, 1858.
316. Royal Military College, Sandhurst—Prospectus of the next Competitive Examination.
317. East India (Correspondence, &c.)—Return.
318. Sasines (Scotland)—Return.
104. Bill—Funded Debt.
Delivered on 9th June, 1858.
300. Barracks—Copies or Extracts of Correspondence.
313. National Collections—Return.
315. Anchors—Return.
108. Bills—New General Post Office (Edinburgh).
109. ——— Transfer of Land.
Delivered on 10th June, 1858.
304. Archdeaconry of Middlesex—Return.
103. Bills—Landed Estates (Ireland).
111. ——— Copyhold Acts Amendment.
Delivered on 11th June, 1858.
312. National Debt—Return.
322. East India (Memorials, &c.)—Return.
106. Bills—Local Government (amended).
114. ——— Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act Amendment.
117. ——— Public Grounds and Playgrounds (amended).
Delivered on 12th and 14th June, 1858.
301 (1). Army (Captain Grant's Kitchens)—Further Return.
311. Game Certificates (Ireland)—Return.
174. Pilotage—Abstract of Returns.
320. Loans, &c., to Foreign States—Account.
321. Civil Service Estimates (Unexpended Balances)—Return.
325. Wine and Spirits—Account.
330. Exhibition of 1851—Correspondence.
89. Bills—Copyright of D. signs.
112. ——— Joint Stock Companies Act Amendment.
119. ——— Wills, &c., of British Subjects Abroad.
120. ——— Galway Harbour and Port Act Amendment (Ireland).
121. ——— Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act Continuance.
105. ——— Sale and Transfer of Land (Ireland) (amended).
113. ——— Clerk of Petty Sessions (Ireland).
116. ——— Members' Freedom from Arrest.
118. ——— Commissioners for Exhibition, 1851.
122. ——— Cowley's Charity.
123. ——— Harvey's Charity.
124. ——— Bristol Municipal Charities.
125. ——— Bristol Saint Nicholas and Saint Leonard's Charities.
Delivered on 15th June, 1858.
327. Sasines (Scotland)—Return.
331. Mr. John Townsend—Copy of Record of Adjudications of Bankruptcy.
110. Bills—Markets and Fairs (Ireland) (amended).
127. ——— Drafts on Bankers Law Amendment (amended).
Delivered on 16th June, 1858.
324. East India (Oude)—Copy of Letter of Captain Evans.
123. Bill—Stanhope and Wolsingham Rectories (amended).

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

[From Gazette, June 11, 1858.]

- Dated 29th April, 1858.*
958. W. Smith, 18, Salisbury-street, Adelphi—Imp. in steam ploughs. (A com.)
Dated 5th May, 1858.
996. C. D. Archibald, Rusland-hall, Lancashire—A new and improved mode of treating air and gases, and applying the same for purposes of motive force.
Dated 10th May, 1858.
1038. R. B. Goldsworthy, Manchester—Imp. in machinery for grinding emery and other materials.

Dated 19th May, 1858.

1110. G. M. Casentini, 24, Hercules-buildings, Lambeth—The manufacture of a solution for mixing with or gaging plaster of Paris (or any plaster having sulphate of lime or any similar substance for its base), so as to produce a hardened dense composition, the hardening or setting whereof may be retarded and regulated by the person using the same.
1116. G. M. Miller, Great Southern and Western Railway—Imp. in the joints of bridge rails for railways.
1118. W. E. Newton, 66, Chancery-lane—Imp. applicable to certain descriptions of marine engines, and in the mode of mounting paddle-wheel shafts. (A com.)
1120. W. Clark, 53, Chancery-lane—Imp. in machinery for manufacturing knotted webs or nets. (A com.)

Dated 20th May, 1858.

1122. J. Hesford, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire—Imp. in the construction of stretching machines for cotton and other woven fabrics.
1124. A. F. Cossus, Cagliari, Sardinia—Imp. in treating oils and fatty matters.
1126. J. Copcutt, 5, Park-place, Newland-street, Kensington—An imp. in preparing materials employed to obtain light when using oxygen and hydrogen gases.
1128. R. A. Brooman, 166, Fleet-street—A method of, and apparatus for, purifying sulphure of carbon. (A com.)
1132. M. Henry, 84, Fleet-street—Imp. in the manufacture or preparation of ink and paper, to adapt them for copying purposes, in preserving food, skins, and hides, in rendering lint, vesicular paper, and textile fabrics absorbent, and in treating mortar, cement, and other matters, in order to keep them in a damp state. (A com.)
1134. G. F. Muntz, French Walls, near Birmingham—An imp. in preparing yellow metal sheathing.
1136. S. Bryer, St. George's-terrace, Cheltenham—Improved instruments to be used in the sensitizing and developing of photographic plates.

Dated 22nd May, 1858.

1140. P. Féron, Theuville-aux-Maillots, France—An improved bandage or truss.
1142. E. T. Hughes, 123, Chancery-lane—Imp. in machinery or apparatus for embroidering. (A com.)
1144. J. Foot, Spital-square—An imp. in the manufacture of fringes.
1146. T. S. Cressey, High-street, Homerton—Imp. in apparatus for calculating wages.
1148. A. F. Price, Margate—Imp. in the treatment and smelting of certain argentiferous or silver ores.
1150. G. White, 34, Dowgate-hill—A liquor suitable for manufacturing beverages, and for culinary purposes. (A com.)
1152. I. Baggs, Doddington-grove, Kensington—Imp. in electric telegraphs, and in the apparatus employed therein and therewith, parts of which are applicable to other electrical purposes.
1154. W. Clark, 53, Chancery-lane—Imp. in machinery or apparatus for moulding articles of cement. (A com.)

Dated 26th May, 1858.

1177. J. Luis, 1b, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square—A distilling pipe. (A com.)
1179. J. Luis, 1b, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square—The application and use of the fibrous textile plant, called in Arabia "diss," or in Latin "arundo festuca patula," or by botanists "festuca coelestis et donax tenax," in the manufacturing of pulp for paper, and tow for thread, tissues, and cordage. (A com.)
1183. W. Cowan, Edinburgh—Imp. in machinery or apparatus for disengaging horses from carriages in cases of accident.
1185. M. Henry, 84, Fleet-street—A new or improved fabric and improved sewing and stitching machine, especially applicable for manufacturing the same. (A com.)
1187. J. Stuart, Sly Kate's-hill, Chatham—An imp. in distilling asphalt, pitch, tar, and other bituminous substances.

Dated 27th May, 1858.

1189. A. C. Engert, City-road—A method of preparing tin foil, or leaf, in order to its employment as a substitute for silver leaf. (A com.)
1191. C. Cuit and A. Godefroy, Paris—Imp. in railway brakes.
1193. C. Cowper, 20, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane—Imp. in machinery for combing and preparing wool, cotton, and other fibrous materials. (A com.)
1195. V. L. Vodoz, Westminster Club, Albemarle-street—An imp. on the chimneys and glasses of gas and other lamps.
1197. J. Hower, Hunslet, near Leeds—Imp. in the manufacture of glass.

Dated 28th May, 1858.

1199. C. Stanley and J. Fittall, Birmingham—Imp. in skylights and glass roofing.
1201. M. A. F. Mennons, 39, Rue de l'Echiquier, Paris—An improved key-joint for connecting detached pieces of wood or metal. (A com.)
1203. L. Lindall, Sherwood Foundry, Mansfield—Imp. in machinery, or apparatus for sweeping and cleansing roads and streets.
1205. A. Godet, 31, Rue St. Hubert, Bordeaux, France—Imp. in raising weights.
1207. E. Bond, Wharf-road, City-road—An improved aerated liquid.
- Dated 29th May, 1858.*
1209. E. Sykes, R. Sykes, and P. Sykes, Huddersfield—Imp. in continuous spinning and roving machines for spinning and roving wool, a part of which is applicable to spinning other fibrous substances.

1211. A. Dold, Chatham—Improved apparatus for winding clocks, which apparatus is also applicable as a motor for all machinery usually turned by hand, horse, or other power, and for preventing the descent of smoke into chambers or other places.
1213. J. Martin, Newman-street, Oxford-street—Imp. in means or apparatus for the prevention or cure of smoky chimnies.
1215. M. A. F. Mennons, 39, Rue de l'Echiquier, Paris—An improved fumigating apparatus. (A com.)
1217. M. Henry, 84, Fleet-street—Improvements in, and in preparing agents for, dyeing, preparing for dyeing, and tanning, and applying certain of the resulting products for obtaining pulp for paper and pasteboard, and the manufacture of blacking. (A com.)

Dated 31st May, 1858.

1219. J. Young and J. Strang, Castle Glen and Glasgow—Imp. in the manufacture of starch, gum, or dextrine, and their compounds.
1221. J. B. Girerd, 36, Newman-street, Oxford-street, and P. F. Wohlgenuth, 57, New Bond-street, Hanover-square—Imp. in ornamental staining, dyeing, and fixing designs, writing, letter-press and type printing and cyphering, and colours, on wood or any other substances, also extracting, transferring, or discharging colours from the same.
1223. W. Parsons, Pratt-street, Old Lambeth—Imp. in steam engines, for propelling vessels and other purposes, and in bearings for the screw shafts of steam vessels.
1225. W. E. Newton, 66, Chancery-lane—Imp. in printing and dyeing textile and other fabrics. (A com.)

Dated 1st June, 1858.

1227. C. Binks, London—Imp. in manufacturing soap.
1229. C. F. Vasserot, 45, Essex-street, Strand—A kind of tramway to facilitate the locomotion of bedsteads. (A com.)
1231. A. G. Grant, New York—An improved stand or rest for cameras, theodolites, guns, and other articles.
1233. J. Lang, Calder-vale, Garstang, Lancashire—An improved method of signalling on railways.

Dated 2nd June, 1858.

1235. J. Mannhardt, Munich—An imp. in machinery for the manufacturing of peat fit for fuel, and for the squeezing or forcing of fluids out of the said turf, peat, or similar substances.
1237. J. Lui, 1b, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square—A new description of plough, with fore-carriage applicable to all swing or common ploughs. (A com.)
1239. C. Wheatstone, Hammersmith—Imp. in electro-magnetic telegraphs, and in apparatus connected therewith.
1241. C. Wheatstone, Hammersmith—Imp. in electro-magnetic telegraphs, and apparatus used for transmitting signs or indications to distant places by means of electricity.
1243. J. E. F. Luedcke, Marke, Hanover—Imp. in motive power engines.

INVENTIONS WITH COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS FILED.

1264. J. H. Johnson, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Imp. in railway wheels, and in axle-boxes and bearings for the same. (A com.)

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

- 11th June.*
3057. J. Strather.
3060. J. Roberts and M. Beale.
3068. H. D. P. Cunningham.
3070. H. Bunting.
3194. C. Buhring.
204. R. Harland.
616. M. A. F. Mennons.
644. J. J. T. Schlesing and E. Rolland.
842. M. A. F. Mennons.
886. G. Gilmour.
- June 15th.*
3075. J. Hogg, junr.
3076. W. Smith.
3077. E. Breffit.
3078. J. Bradley.
3079. J. Chadwick.
3084. T. Howard.
3085. G. A. Everitt.
3087. J. G. Gibson and S. Ber-risford.
3091. E. Hills.
3092. H. Gregory.
3095. M. J. Turner and M. W. Turner.
3117. T. Hart, jun., and A. Jones.
3121. R. A. Brooman.
3134. J. Tatlow and H. Hodg-kinson.
3136. W. Basford.
3197. A. J. M. Ramar.
9. Archibald Slate.
21. H. C. Jennings.
39. W. Church.
212. W. Rhodes and H. Napier.
709. C. Tress.
819. W. Spence.
875. W. H. F. Talbot.

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £50 HAS BEEN PAID.

- 7th June.*
1306. C. C. J. Guffroy.
1312. I. Lippmann.
1313. G. F. Chantrell.
1318. C. F. Varley.
- 8th June.*
1321. J. Robinson.
- 9th June.*
1442. F. W. Mowbray.
- June 10th.*
1337. W. Armitage.
1340. W. B. Johnson.
1354. G. Cottam.
1365. W. Clay.
1425. R. Keevil.
1478. R. Besley.
- June 11th.*
1342. C. Parker.
1369. H. Mathis.
- June 12th.*
1350. W. Moxon and J. Clayton.
1353. J. Betteley.
1362. S. C. Lister.
1363. J. T. Chance.